Annual Financial Report Town of Indianola

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of June 30, 2013
With Independent Auditors Report Thereon



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<u>Dwight Bomer</u> Certified Public Accountant

Town of Indianola Town Officials June 30, 2013

Board of Trustees Mayor Harold Lusk TrusteeJerry Grubb

<u>City Clerk</u> Billie Davenport

Town of Indianola June 30, 2013

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<u>Independent Auditor's Report</u>

Honorable Mayor and City Council Town of Indianola Indianola, Oklahoma

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Indianola, Oklahoma (the "Town") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town's management. My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit.

This audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that this audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

As discussed in Note 5 to the financial statements, the Town has not maintained accurate capital asset records to support the historical cost of past capital asset purchases. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that capital assets be recorded at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation. Documentation supporting historical cost was not readily available for my review. The amount by which this departure would affect the assets, net assets, and expenses of the Governmental activities is not readily determinable.

In my opinion, based on this audit, except for the effects if any on the financial statements of improper capital asset record keeping described in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information for the Town of Indianola, Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2013,

and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated August 5, 2013 on my consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of this audit.

The Town of Indianola has not presented a Management's Discussion and Analysis as required by GASB Statement No. 34, that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of the basic financial statements.

This audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Indianola, Oklahoma's financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is the responsibility of management and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements, or the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Dwight Bomer Certified Public Accountant

Town of Indianola Statement of Net Assets For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

<u>Assets</u>	G	Governmental <u>Activities</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	164,028			
Due from other governments	\$	190			
Total Assets	\$	164,218			
<u>Liabilities</u> Accounts Payable Total Liabilities	\$ \$	3,413 3,413			
Net Assets					
Unrestricted	_ \$	160,805			

Town of Indianola Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Operating Revenues:	
Sales Tax Revenue	\$ 25,994
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	\$ 1,146
Cigarette Tax	\$ 320
Motor Vehicle Tax	\$ 1,129
Gasoline Tax	\$ 297
Franchise Fees	\$ 3,477
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 32,363
Operating Expenses:	
Administrative	\$ 2,495
Utilities	\$ 2,113
Waste Disposal	\$ 9,078
City Clerk	\$ 720
Insurance	\$ 1,275
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 15,681
Net Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 16,682
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest Income	\$ 152
Royalty Income	\$ 85
Rental Income	\$ 2,520
Cemetery Fund	\$ (2,085)
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)	\$ 672
Change in Net Assets	\$ 17,354
Total Net Assets- Beginning	\$ 146,674
Total Net Assets- Ending	\$ 164,028

Town of Indianola Statement of Cash Flows For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Rent and other income	\$ 32,363
Operational costs	\$ 15,681
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 16,682
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Cemetery fund	\$ (2,085)
Net cash (used in)capital and related financing activities	\$ (2,085)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest, royalty and rental income	\$ 2,757
Net provided by investing activities	\$ 2,757
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,354
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	\$ 146,674
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 164,028
Reconciliation of operating (loss) to net cash (used in) operating activities:	
Operating Income	
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to net cash (used in) operating activities:	
Decrease in accounts receivable	\$ -
Increase in accounts payable	\$
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 16,682

Note 1 <u>Summary of Accounting Policies</u>

The Town of Indianola, Oklahoma is a Statutory Town under Title II, Chapter 12 of Oklahoma Statutes. The Town is governed by a Board of Trustees who elects among each other a mayor.

In June 1999, the Government Accounting Standards (GASB) issued Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments." This statement, known as the Reporting Model, provides for the most significant change in financial reporting for state and local governments in over 20 years and affects the way the Town prepares and presents financial information, the statement was adopted as of July 1, 2004. In addition to this statement, GASB Statement No. 37, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Government: Omnibus" and GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures" have been adopted and are reflected in these financial statements.

As part of this Statement, there is a new reporting requirement regarding the capitalization of local government infrastructure (roads, bridges, traffic signals, etc.). This requirement permits and optional four-year delay for implementation to fiscal year 2006. The town has elected to delay the capitalization of infrastructure.

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies of the Town of Indianola, Oklahoma:

A. Financial Reporting Entity

1. Component Units

As defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America, the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government (Town of Indianola), as well as it component units which are legally separate organizations for which the Town Council is financially accountable.

The accompanying financial statements represent the Town of Indianola and it component units. The financial data of the component units are included in the Town's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationship with the Town of Indianola.

Discretely presented component units are entities that are legally separate from the Town, but for which the Town is primarily accountable, or whose relationship with the Town is such that exclusion would cause the Town's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. These component units are reported in separate columns to emphasize that they are legally separate from the Town based upon the criteria listed above the Town of Indianola does not have any component units.

Note 1 <u>Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)</u>

B. Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain town functions or activities.

Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize activities as governmental activities. In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, only governmental activities are shown, as the Town has no activities considered business-type activities. These activities are reflected on a full accrual, economic resources basis which incorporates long-term assets and receivables.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category) public safety, general government), which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues (sales taxes, fines, etc.) The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function.

C. Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The **General Fund** is the Towns primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Town, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from sales and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income. A significant part of the General Fund's revenues is used principally to finance the operation of the Town of Indianola, Oklahoma.

The governmental fund financial statements are prepared on a current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. To conform to the modified accrual basis of accounting, certain modifications must be made to the accrual method. These modifications are outlined below:

- 1) Revenue is recorded when it becomes both measurable and available (received within 60 days after year-end). Revenue considered susceptible to accrual includes: sales and use taxes, licenses, fees and permits, charges for services, penalties, and interest.
- 2) Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

Note 1 Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

3) Disbursements for the purchase of capital assets providing future benefits are considered expenditures. Bond proceeds are reported as an other financing source.

With this measurement focus, operating statements present increases and decreases in net current assets and unreserved fund balance as a measure of available spendable resources.

This is the traditional basis of accounting for governmental funds and also is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. This presentation is deemed most appropriate: 1) demonstrate legal and convenient compliance, 2) demonstrate the sources and uses of liquid resources, and 3) demonstrate how the Town's actual revenues and expenditures conform to the annual budget. Since the governmental funds financial statements are presented on a different basis for the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation is provided immediately following each fund statement. These reconciliations briefly explain the adjustments necessary to transform the fund financial statements into the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Each Year, the town board of trustees must make a financial statement, showing the true fiscal condition of the Town as of the close of the previous fiscal year ended June 30, along with an itemized statement of needs and probable income from all sources for the fiscal year.

A budget is legally adopted by the Board of Trustees for the General Fund of the Town.

Under Oklahoma Law, unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the year.

E. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts in demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Town. Investments are stated at cost, which approximates market unless otherwise indicated.

Note 1 <u>Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)</u>

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, are recorded in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Assets are defined by the Town as assets with and initial, individual cost of \$1,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable. Property, plant, and equipment of the Town are depreciated using the straight-line method over the Following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	Years
Buildings	40
Building Improvements	40
Vehicles	5-10
Machinery and equipment	10-20

Note 2 Accounts Receivable

The accounts receivable for the town as of June 30, 2013 were \$190.

Note 3 Cash and Investments

The Town's investment policies are governed by state statute. Permissible investments include direct obligations of the United States Government and Agencies; certificate of deposit of savings and loan associations, and bank and trust companies; and savings accounts or savings certificates of savings and loan associations, and trust companies; Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposits for all amounts not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance.

Deposits- The Town's cash deposits at June 30, 2013, are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the Town at year end as follows:

- A. Insured or collateralized with FDIC Insurance
- B. Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the Town's name.
- C. Uncollateralized

Note 3 <u>Cash and Investments (Continued)</u>

The town's Deposits and investments are in various financial institutions as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Total</u>	
(A)	\$ 164,028	\$ -	\$ 164,028	
(B)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
(C)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
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Total	\$ 164,028	\$ -	\$ 164,028	

All of the Town's deposits up to \$250,000 in each financial institution are considered category "A". The Town had no category "B" or "C" deposits at June 30, 2013.

Note 4 Interfund Transaction

Interfund transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund, or expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. Nonrecurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

Note 5 Capital Assets

The Town has not maintained a general fixed assets ledger. The financial statements do not include fixed assets. The amount which should be recorded in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for fixed assets is not known.

Note 6 Litigation

The Town is contingently liable for lawsuits and other claims in the ordinary course of its operations. The settlement of such contingencies under the budgetary process would require appropriation of revenues yet to be realized and would not materially affect the financial position of the Town at June 30, 2013.

Town of Indianola Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Fund balances, beginning of year	\$	146,674	\$	146,674	\$	146,674	\$	-
Revenues Collected:								
Sales Taxes	\$	21,254	\$	21,254	\$	25,994	\$	(4,740)
Federal Taxes	\$	1,950	\$	1,950	\$	1,763	\$	187
Rental Income	\$	2,160	\$	2,160	\$	2,520	\$	(360)
Miscellaneous	\$	2,064	\$	2,064	\$	1,214	\$	850
Interest	\$	317	\$	317	\$	152	\$	165
Franchise Fees	\$	3,948	\$	3,948	\$	3,477	\$	471
Total Revenues Collected	\$	31,693	\$	31,693	\$	35,120	\$	(3,427)
Expenditures Paid:								
General Government	\$	18,069	\$	18,069	\$	17,766	\$	303
Total Expenditures Paid	\$	18,069	\$	18,069	\$	17,766	\$	303
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenses paid before adjustments to prior year encumbrances					\$	17,354		
Cash Fund Balance, End of Year					\$	164,028		

Honorable Mayor and Trustees

Town of Indianola Indianola, Oklahoma

I have audited the basic financial statements of The Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, and have issued my report thereon dated August 5, 2013. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards of applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered The Town of Indianola's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures. This was for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements but not for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the Town of Indianola's control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of The Town of Indianola's internal control over financial reporting.

My consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe that a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. I identified no significant deficiencies as a result of my test.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Weeletka's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain

provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, non compliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my test disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Trustees, Management, State Auditor and Inspector's office, others within the organization, and federal and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Dwight Bomer Certified Public Accountant

Town of Indianola Findings For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

1) Fixed Assets-

The Town of Indianola does not maintain records of the land, buildings, improvements and equipment owned by the Town.